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Some OBSERVATIONS on a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, A LETTER from a Member of Parliament, to his Friend in the Country, upon a Motion to Address his MAJESTY, &c.

IT has been justly remarked by such as have made it their Business to study Human Nature, That there is not any more certain or pregnant Sign of Hypocrisy, than Over-acting. There is something so self-evident in Truth, that those who possess it either in Words or in Actions, do it freely, and without Constraint, and discover a Warmth generous and becoming, fit to cherish the Object towards which it is directed, and incapable of hurting any thing else. But for those who boast of false Zeal, and are desirous of appearing the Friends of a Cause towards which they are little affected, they are forced to make use of all the Theatrical Helps, which enable an Actor to appear least like the Thing he is; Thus attired, these *Sempronii* tread the publick Stage with a haughty Air, condemn in Others that andor which they want Themselves, pour out their studied Speeches with emphatick Voice, or, as Mr. Addison admirably phrases it, *They mouth at Caesar till they shake the Senate.*

HOWEVER this sort of Affectation may pass off in Speaking, it is certainly a very daring Attempt to prosecute the same Method in Writing, and to endeavour at deceiving Men in their Closets, in their coolest Moments, and when they are at Liberty to consult both their Books and their Friends. The Author of *A Letter from a Member of Parliament*, endeavours to make himself appear a most zealous Friend to his Royal Highness; yet the whole of his Discourse shews, that if the Dispute in which he engages himself did not serve the Ends of those who have been disputing these dozen Years, it might have pass'd unconsidered for him; for, except the Topick is most grateful to a certain Party, and such as may serve to keep open a Breach in which they place all their Hopes, we have nothing but a dry Recital of Parliamentary Proceedings, many of them very little so, and others quite beside the Purpose. He is so far from expelling any Concern for his being obliged to make use of his Royal Highness's Name in so publick a Manner, and for sitting, with so little Respect, a Message intrusted by his Majesty with Persons of the First Quality in the Kingdom; this Letter-Writer is, I say, so far from expressing any Concern at what would certainly have given a Loyal Mind the greatest Pain, that he treats the Message and its Contents with an Air of Triumph and Disdain, as if he indulged a secret Pleasure in the Disturbance of the Royal House, glad of an Opportunity of discanting on Subjects whereon those who have a real Concern for the Publick Welfare have either spoken with the greatest Tenderness, or chose to be silent.

I do not take upon me to enter into the Grounds of this Dispute, because I confess myself not properly instructed: This, however, I know, without prying into the Mysteries of Families, or having Recourse to Secret History, That the Letter-Writer's stating Applications of this Nature to Parliament, as Things of Course, are very far from being consonant to the Truth. When the Princess Anne of Denmark was prevailed on to take a Step of this Kind, a little after the Birth of the Duke of Gloucester, it was so ill taken at Court, that Bishop Burnet expressly affirms it became *immediabile*

Vulnus between the Royal Sisters, to the great Detriment of the Publick, as well as to the great Misfortune of the Royal Family. This is a recent Example; and I could say many other Things on this Head, if a Concern unfelt by such angry Authors as our Letter-Writer, did not withhold me, by suggesting that I have said enough to prove that the true Friends of the Royal Family had Reason to be apprehensive of such kind of Proceedings, and to seek rather to bury in Oblivion what had passed, than keep alive a Dispute which might have many dangerous Consequences, and could not possibly have any good one.

If Persons at a Distance from Publick Affairs, and such as had no other Lights but what were common to the rest of Mankind, could entertain an extraordinary Uneasiness from the Prospect of such a Controversy, how much more must it affect the immediate Servants and Privy-Counsellors of the Crown, bound by particular Oaths and peculiar Affection to the Interest of the Royal House, in every Capacity? If these, or any of these, breathed in their Speeches on this Subject an earnest Desire of conciliating all Things without proceeding to a Question, could any thing shew their Loyalty more, be more expressive of their Duty, or carry a higher Appearance of Respect to his Royal Highness? Yet see in what Light the Letter-Writer hath put Discourses of this Kind:

"THESE Arguments, and the Affair of the Message, ended with the most pathetick and terrible Reasons for not coming to a Question upon the Motion.

— *immediabile Vulnus*
Ense rescindendum.

No Father would forgive a Son for appealing to an higher Power. — We ought to avoid giving our Judgment in this Affair. — "The King hath a Property in it, and we should stop this breaching Gap which may prove an Inundation to drown All. — No Family will stand — Enquiries into private Mistakes. — A Victory to either. — Lord have Mercy upon us! — A Victory to either may be the Destruction of both."

I look upon this to be a *Coup d'Etat*, and a proper Key to the whole Piece. The Care of this Affair must certainly have been in other Hands than those his Royal Highness could have wished it in, when they who had the Management of it could consider in so ridiculous a Light Expressions of Concern for the Consequences of this Dispute. Those who had no Regard to the Royal Family, had no Occasion to be under Terror, to them the whole Affair might appear a *Joke*, and the Embarrassment of a Father and Son might afford Diversion, while with Impatience the *Immediabile Vulnus* was expected, that Confusion might ensue. A Spectator of this Cast might well turn the Cares and Disquiets of Loyal Speakers into Jest, and burlesque what they uttered in the Fulness of their Hearts, with that malicious Air of Triumph which gives Spirit to the Paragraph I have quoted: But if this carries in it the least Shew of Respect or Affection for the Prince, then is there no Absurdity in Nature. But the Impropriety and Insolence of this Sort of Language is yet more apparent, if we consider how much of a Piece his Royal Highness's Behaviour was with that which the Letter-Writer hath ridiculed. It appears from the Circumstances attending the Message which he received, That he was under the deepest Concern; and yet if we will credit his Royal Highness's Advocate, there was not the least Occasion for Concern, and all Expressions thereof deserve to be laughed at and despised!

THE rest of the Pamphlet goes on in the same Spirit, and abounds with Variety of Hints that no Pains shall be spared to open the Breach, and to render this literally *Immediabile Vulnus*, if his Royal Highness's Good Sense, and just Penetration, do not prevent it. The Power of the People is, in this warm Treatise, carried to an excessive Height; and since in the last Sessions the Endeavours of this Gentleman and his Associates came to nothing in both Houses, the Cause in this Vacation is brought before the Commons in their Collective Body, and not only the Prince, but the King, Lords and Commons, are treated as Parties. If this Appeal does but keep the Affair alive till next Winter, we have a positive Assurance from the Letter-Writer, That it shall be again brought into Parliament; of which if he was so confident, there was surely the less Occasion for applying to the Populace in the Interim. But there is a Necessity of copying this Author's Words on this Occasion, because they are the last in his Pamphlet, and carry a Sting in their Tail, which ought in Justice to be turned upon himself: Thus they run:

"THOUGH Nothing is yet done for Him, a good Motion like this never dies, till it hath forced its Way through all the Intrigues and Power of Those who durst presume to scatter Terrors in Scraps of Latin against THE HEIR APPARENT OF THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN."

— *Immediabile Vulnus*
Ense rescindendum.

THE base and black Turn here given to a very innocent and apposite Expression, is a full Proof of the Rancour of this Writer's Mind. These People have, it seems, their Heads so full of Murder, Assassination, and Killing, that, like Folks in a Jaundice, they see their Maladies in other Men by Reflexion, and dye the most harmless Words in the Sense of the Speakers with that Crimson Tincture which has long o'er-flowed their own Bosoms, when they come to repeat them. But it cannot be doubted that both the Prince and the Publick will see through this dishonest as well as barbarous Practice, and have a just Sense of their Insolence who presume to scatter Terrors in Scraps of Latin to influence the Heir Apparent of the Crown to such Measures as are inconsistent with its Dignity, or the Safety of the People.

R. FREEMAN.

A Certain Letter being sent to an eminent Publisher, addressed to the Author of a Publick Paper: Which Letter begins with the Recapitulation of Calumnies heretofore vented in a certain *Weekly Journal*, and immediately confuted; goes on to mention another Affair, long ago adjusted; and in conclusion, reflects highly on a certain Right Honourable Person, with some most scandalous Language pointed at —. The Author or Authors of the said base and injurious Writing, are hereby given to understand, That although they feign themselves to be Persons of High Rank, the Gentleman to whom it was directed contemns their Threatenings, defies their Malice, and, far from being intimidated by their Bravo-like Insinuations, is determined to proceed in the same manner to expose all Pretenders to Patriotism; and, in case he is attacked otherwise than in Writing, to repel Force by Force.

F O.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from *Petersburg* say, The Fire which broke out there last, happening in the Night, several Persons were burnt in their Beds, and others whose Houses were next to the River, leap'd into the Water. The House where lived the Dutch Resident Zwart, was entirely burnt, together with that Minist's Furniture, Papers, and other Effects; besides which he has lost his Plate, and a very considerable Sum in Money and Jewels. Four Incendiaries have been apprehended at Petersburg, with combustible Matters found upon them, and are committed to Prison; notwithstanding which a Letter was taken up, threatening to set Fire to the four Corners of the City, after the Empress's return'd to Peterhoff. Three Incendiaries of a Gang discover'd at Moscow, have been burnt alive.

Notwithstanding this Execution, and all the Care that could be taken, Advices since the above say, That the Incendiaries have found means to set Fire to another Part of Petersburg, which has consumed some say 500, some 800 Houses.

The Fire which lately happened at *Moscow*, is said to have lasted two Days; that above 2000 Persons perished in it, and above 100,000 are quite ruined by it, and forced to lie in the open Fields.

They add, that Count Munich's Army was three Days in passing the Bog, tho' the River there is not above 100 Paces in Breadth; but it is so deep, and the Sides so craggy, that 10,000 Men may easily dispute the Passage of 100,000. It does not appear that the Court has received Advice yet, of Count Munich's having formed the Siege of *Oczakow*; which is a Confirmation of the Advices from *Dantzick*, *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, &c. that the Russians had actually taken it by Storm. The Fortress is said to be a Hexagon, very regularly fortify'd, after the Manner of the Europeans.

Letters from *Vienna* say, that the four Armies that were in *Servia*, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Transylvania*, after having enter'd the Territories of the Porte, had actually commenc'd Hostilities against the Turks with Success. The chief Particulars are as follow.

Count *Seckendorff's* Army arriving the 2d of July at *Parakin*, he sent Count *Broda*, Captain of his Regiment, the very next Day, with a Guard to *Nizza*, to notify to the Governor of the Place the Emperor's Declaration of War against the Porte. The same Day 12 Companies of Grenadiers, 1600 Horse, and 200 Hussars, under the Command of the Lieutenant-General *de Miglio*, were detach'd, with Prince *Charles of Lorraine*, to seize the Castle of *Razena*; and the Turkish Officer who commanded there with 60 Men, surrender'd upon the very first Summons.

At the same Time the Lieutenant-Colonel *de Valvasone*, of *Seckendorff's* Regiment, arriving by Day-break at the Fort of *Ratscha*, summoned the Governor to surrender, and he refusing, the Troops attack'd the Fort, and took it by Storm, and then demolish'd it. Of 200 Men in Garrison 40 were kill'd, as was also their Commander, and an Aga, and the rest made Prisoners of War. The Germans had, upon this Occasion, but 2 Men kill'd. They found in the Fort 50 Horses, 60 Beesves, and about 150 Sheep.

The Lieutenant-General *de Miglio*, after having put Men into *Razena*, where he found several Pieces of Cannon, with Ammunition and Provisions, march'd on the 6th, with Prince *Charles of Lorraine*, to put the rest of the Province of *Servia* under Contribution; and 'tis said that his Detachment forced a Pass near *Nizza*, that was guarded by several Hundred Turks, of whom there was a great Number kill'd, or taken Prisoners, and the rest put to Flight.

The Army under Command of the Prince of *Saxe-Hildburghausen* has passed the Save, and entered *Bosnia*, where they have taken a Fort upon the River *Verbas*, and made 40 or 50 Turks in it Prisoners of War. As the Prince marched onwards, he met Deputies from many Villages, to desire the Emperor's Protection, which he granted them, and his Camp was

thereupon furnished with all Sorts of Provisions in Abundance. The said Prince advanced afterwards to attack *Bagnaluck*, and by the Way took two other small Forts, and defeated 200 Turks near *Gaiza*, of whom he took 80 Prisoners, and put the rest to the Sword. And 3 Bodies that were in *Imperial Croatia*, pass'd the River *Una* much about the same Time, and enter'd the Turkish *Croatia*, which they have laid under Contribution to the very Frontier of *Bosnia*.

The 24000 Men that were assembled in *Transylvania*, under Count *Wallis*, are enter'd into *Walachia*: And some Thousands of Men, under two other Generals, are entered upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. In passing the Limits of both these Provinces they met with neither Turks nor Tartars, but they found a Country quite ruin'd, Villages burnt, and Roads quite spoil'd.

'Tis said, that as soon as the Declaration of the War was published against the Turks, Count *Philippi* decamp'd, with Part of the Army, and invested *Nissa*; and that all the Plenipotentiaries who were on the Road for *Nimirow*, have received Orders not to go thither: That a principal *Basha* is intrench'd with 20,000 Turks at *Widin*; and that the Russians having got the Start of the Turks by a Day and half's Journey, have formed the Siege of *Oczakow*.

Letters from *Vienna* since those above, signify that the Duke of *Lorraine* is recalled from the Army, and expected at that City in a few Weeks, on Account of the Death of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, whose Dominions are now devolv'd to him; and that 'tis for this Reason the Court has sent an Express to the Archduchess, the Governess of the Austrian Netherlands, with Orders to continue the Regency at *Brussels*. 'Tis thought the new Grand Duke will go himself to take Possession of *Tuscany*, and that the Archduchess his Consort will accompany him: Mean Time, his Brother Prince *Charles* will stay behind in the Army.

Complaint has been made at *Vienna*, on the Part of the King of Great Britain, against the Imperial General, the Prince *de Lobkowitz*, for his having caused the Cannon to be fir'd at *Parma*, when the Pretender's eldest Son was there.

Extract of a Letter from *Genoa*, dated July 5. O. S.

THE Republick begins to have Hopes of enjoying some Tranquillity very soon with regard to *Corfica*. The Emperor and the King of France have both engaged to do what they can to restore the Peace of that Island, by sending Commissaries thither to inquire into the Grievances of the Inhabitants, and to offer them reasonable Terms of Submission to the Republick; and those Powers are also disposed to guarantee what shall be regulated in that Affair. If, contrary to all Expectation, fair Means are of no Avail in this Matter, we flatter ourselves, those two Princes will grant some Troops to the Republick, to put it in a Condition to subdue those Rebels. We can't yet learn what is become of the Baron *de Neuhoef* since he left *Holland*. His staying so long from *Corfica*, made it believed, that he had abandoned his Projects and his Friends there; but the last Letters from *Switzerland* say, a circular Letter is handed about there in the Baron's Name, by which considerable Advantages are promised to the Officers and Engineers that are willing to serve under his Command; but we don't hear that his Offers have been accepted.

Paris, July 23. O. S. 'Tis very certain that the Court of Spain has at length promised to accede to the Treaty, concluded between the Emperor and the most Christian King; but declared at the same Time, that they will only accede to it as far as the said Treaty is relative to the Preliminaries, which have been already accepted and signed by his Catholic Majesty; and that as to any other Articles which may be inserted in the said Treaty, and which have no direct Relation to the Preliminaries, his Catholic Majesty has declared, that he will not be concerned in them directly nor indirectly.

On the 11th Instant there was an exemplary Punishment here, of 3 knavish Bankrupts, and

27 Persons who were Accomplices in the Frauds. The Bankrupts, who were *Santon*, Merchant of the Suburb of *St. Germain*, *Boyard*, of *London*, and *Doris*, a Merchant of *Paris*, were try'd that Day at the Chatelet, an extraordinary Commission of which the Lieutenant Civil was the President, and condemn'd to an *Amende Honorable*, and to stand 5 Days the Pillory. They were, moreover, sentenced to work in the Gallies, *Doris* for his Life, *Boyard* for 9 Years, and *Santon* for 5 Years. The Persons who signed a Sham Contract as his Creditors, were some of them condemn'd to the Gallies for 5 Years, and the rest are referred to further Examination.

Last Wednesday Fortnight a Fire broke out at the Hotel Dieu at *Paris*, which by the Violence of the Wind made a great Progress, and presently caught hold of three Rooms, the Ceiling of one of which fell, and kill'd several Persons that came to help extinguish it. For this Purpose all the Engines in the City were play'd, and the Mendicant Fryars were sent for, as well as a Detachment of the Grenadiers, and the Magistrates attended to give the proper Orders, but the Fire continu'd till 10 o'Clock next Morning, when they began to dig out some of the Workmen, who were bury'd in the Ruins.

Another Letter from *Paris* brings these further Particulars of the said Fire, viz.

It broke out at 11 o'Clock at Night in the Laundry, with so much Fury, that the Flames notwithstanding all the possible Assistance that could be brought, spread into the several Wings with such Violence, that they had scarce Time to remove the Patients into *Notre Dame Church*. The First President, the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant de Police, Provost des Marchands, and the other Magistrates, stay'd there during the 24 Hours that the Fire continued, to give the necessary Orders, as well to the Detachments of the French and Swiss Guards, as to the Watch. The Mendicant Fryars, and many others of several Orders, did great Service during the whole Time of the Fire, by which three Rooms were entirely consum'd, and a fourth very much damag'd. The Damage has been computed at 200,000 Crowns; among several who were buried in the Ruins, was the Lady Governess of the Monastery of *St. Eloy*, a young Nun, and two Grenadiers of the French Guards. Several Persons were hurt and wounded.

There's a very remarkable Suit commenced at *Paris*, against a Person, relating to a Deed of Trust, of no less than 300,000 Livres, out of which he inveigled a simple old Lady by the Appearance of an Austerity, and such Abstinence that he liv'd only upon Pulse, which he eat out of Earthen Dishes, and by the like Self-Mortifications; but as soon as she dy'd, and left him possess'd of the Money, his Earthen Ware and Pulse were chang'd into Plate, Good Cheer, and Purchases.

They write from *Lizieux*, that a rich Grocer of that Town, is committed to Prison, who to better the Fortune of his Daughter that was courted by two Great Gentlemen, was so inhuman as to murder his Son as he was in Bed, by knocking him on the Head with a Hammer, and that the Mother who was an Accomplice, is likewise apprehended; but that the Daughter having no hand in the Villany, was not molest'd.

Last Week the Lieutenant-General of the Police caused a Seizure to be made, at the Lodgings of an Englishman, at *Burgundy House*, in the Suburb of *St. Germain*, of Part of the Statutes, Utensils, Tools, Figures, Apparel, &c. of a Society of Free Masons.

There have been great Storms of Hail at *Bourges* and *Rheims*. At the former a great many Persons were kill'd in the neighbouring Fields, and at the latter all the Windows broke, to the Value of above 60,000 Livres; so that the Damage done to the Cathedral alone is not less than 1000 Crowns.

LONDON.

Hampton Court, August 1. Yesterday, being Sunday, their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal

Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, went to Chapel, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Blomer, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family, above-mentioned, dined afterwards in Publick, as usual, before a great Number of Spectators: About 5 o'Clock the same Afternoon, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales began to find herself in some Pain, and the same continuing by Intervals, about 7, Coaches were ordered to be got ready, and soon after his Royal Highness the Prince, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by several Ladies, set out from hence for St. James's, where they arrived about 9 at Night; and her Royal Highness's Pains increasing, she was, a little after Eleven o'Clock, safely and happily delivered of a Princess. About half an Hour after 10 o'Clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales dispatched one of his Pages to Hampton Court, to acquaint their Majesties with the News of her Royal Highness's being in Labour, and the Queen immediately thereupon set out for St. James's, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Right Hon. the Lord Harvey, his Majesty's Vice Chamberlain, and the several Ladies of her Majesty's Bed Chamber in Waiting, and arriving there about 4 o'Clock, her Majesty, after a Stay of about 2 Hours, returned again to Hampton Court. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the young Princess, continue in as good Health as can be expected. This Day, about 11 in the Morning, the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy throughout the Cities of London and Westminster.

On Thursday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriff, waited on his Majesty at Hampton Court, with their Compliments of Congratulation on the Birth of the Princess.

The Lease of the several Markets belonging to this City expiring at Michaelmas next, the following Aldermen and Commoners were appointed a Committee for letting the said Markets, and completing the new one at Fleet-Ditch; viz.

The Lord Mayor,	Mr. Deputy Danfe,
Sir John Williams,	Mr. Robert Evans,
Mr. Alderman Perry,	Mr. George Groves,
Mr. Alderman Cater,	Mr. Henry Seale,
Mr. Alderman Hankey,	Mr. William Cooper,
Mr. Alderman Westley,	Mr. Richard Roman,
Mr. Deputy Smart,	Mr. John Lloyd,
Mr. Deputy Ayliffe,	Mr. Charles Corderoy,
Mr. Deputy Sandford,	Mr. Robert Fawcety.

The East-India Company having sustained great Damages by their Ships being detained in the Downs a long time by contrary Winds, to prevent the like for the future we hear they are come to a Resolution to send out their Ships two Months sooner than usual; and in order thereto, have already contracted for large Quantities of Woollen Cloth, which the Packers are now preparing for Shipping, who usually were not employed in the Company's Warehouses till September.

Pursuant to the above Determination, the Resolution, Capt. Bagwell, for Bombay, has already shipped several of her Hands, and is taking in her Cargo with all Expedition, to proceed on her Voyage.

On Wednesday Letters came to Town from the Heathcote, Capt. Cape, dated May 6. by which we have an Account that on the First of April a great Globe of Fire fell into the said Ship, the nauseous Smell whereof occasioned so great a Sickness among the Men, that several of them died very soon, among whom was the Second Mate; but the Captain, with the rest of his Hands, getting the Ship into St. Jago, and procuring proper Refreshments, they are pretty well recovered, and were getting ready to sail when the Letters came away.

On Wednesday last Week, as Mr Salmon, a wealthy Cheesemonger, was riding out in his Chaise to take the Air, driving too hastily along Barnaby-Street, Southwark, by running against

the Spur of a Post, was overturned, and by the Fall had his Shoulder much bruised; upon which a Surgeon was immediately sent for, who, searching the Shoulder, found the Bone dislocated: he immediately went back for his Instruments proper for the replacing such Dislocations. In the interim, Mr. Salmon, in his Agony, had thrown himself violently down upon a Bed, and by a happy Accident in the Fall had put the Bone into its right Position, which had been displaced in the former, to the great Surprise of the Surgeon, who on his Return found his Work done to his Hand.

Friday last Week James Granger, one of the principal Persons concerned in the late Riot on one of the Informers against several Persons for selling Gin, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided, was taken by Colonel De Veil's Warrant and brought before him, where it was proved, that he had himself duck'd him in the Thames, so that the Fellow, whose Name is Taylor, was almost drowned. He is bound with good Sureties, in a 200 l. Recognizance, to appear at the next General Sessions of the Peace at Hicks's Hall.

Monday Mr. Dogget's annual Coat and Badge was rowed for according to Custom, and was won by one John Heaver of Nine Elms.

The same Day one Totterdill, who kept the Two Brewers in Vine Street, near the Horse-Ferry, Westminster, was, after an Examination of Witnesses for 4 Hours, committed to Newgate by Justice Manley, for the Murder of his Wife, by dragging her down Stairs, and stamping upon her in such a violent Manner, that she died immediately; he afterwards put her into an inner Room on the Floor, and tied up her Jaw to prevent its falling, with an Intent, as supposed, to persuade the Neighbours that she died a sudden Death: 'Tis a House of little Business, and there was no Company at that Time; but one of his Daughters, about 7 Years old, came out and said to the Neighbours, My Father has killed my Mother; upon which they went in, and he finding himself discovered, attempted to make his Escape, but was secured; and when he was before the Justice, what he said was, Don't ask me any Questions; if she is dead, I shall be hang'd.

Thursday last Week about two in the Morning some Rogues broke into the House of Mr. Webb, at the Queen's Head in Red Cross-street in the Park, Southwark; and as they were forcing open an inner Door were over-heard by a Servant, a Stripling of about 17 Years of Age, who stole softly down Stairs, and finding what they were about, wisely turned back again, and having set two Chairs at the Stairs Head, opened the Window and called out Thieves, Murder &c. The Villains thereupon ran to the Stairs, swearing they would murder him; but as they were going up the Boy flung down a Chair, which knocked one of them backwards, and stuck in the Passage; and as another of the Rogues was endeavouring to remove it, the Lad struck him such a Blow over the Head with the Hilt of an old Sword that he fell as dead, with such Noise, that they concluded the Family and Neighbours must be alarmed; upon which they retreated (swearing bitterly they would murder the Boy wherever they saw him) with such Precipitance, that in their Flight they dropt two Plates, which they had stolen out of the Wash-house. In the Morning they tracked them by the Blood a Stone's Cast.

On Friday last a Woman of the Town pick'd up a Gentleman who was very drunk, and carried him into an empty House in Green-Street, Leicester Fields, and while he was asleep pick'd his Pocket of forty Guineas, took off his Coat and Waistcoat, and made off; so that he was forced to march off in the Morning, when he awaked, in his Shirt, attended by the Mob, who ushered him home.

From Cambridge we hear, that Mr. George Freeman is appointed one of the four Horse-Carriers to that University (a Place of large Profit) in the Room of Mr. Thomas Goodal, who has resign'd.

This was the Office that Old Hobson enjoyed, in which he acquired so large a Fortune as enabled him to leave the Town that ever-memo-

rable Legacy, the Conduit that stands on the Market-Hill, with an Estate to keep it perpetually in Repair. This Conduit is no less beautiful than useful, standing in the Center of the Town, and supplying the People with soft Water, which before they stood in much need of. The same Person gave rise to the well known Adage, *Hobson's Choice, This or None*; founded upon his Management in Business. He used to keep, it seems, Hackney Horses, that he lett out to young Gentlemen of the University, with whose Characters being well acquainted, he suited his Beast to his Rider, who upon a Dislike, was sure to receive that Answer from him, *This or None*.

Last Tuesday James Macdonald was committed to Newgate by Col. de Veil, for breaking open the Stable of Dr. Burton, and stealing from thence the Liveries of three of his Servants. He got over several Walls to come at them, and had he been contented with that Booty he might have gone off undiscovered; but willing to get more, he endeavour'd to take the Breeches from under the Servants Heads, which awaked them, and they seized him in the Fact.

The same Day a Pawnbroker in Westminster was Convicted by the said Gentleman, for receiving into Pawn some of His Majesty's Furniture, knowing it to be so, from a Private Centinel in Col. Pulteney's Company; and he accordingly paid the Sum of five Pounds for the same.

On Saturday came an Account, that the Friendship Sloop, Capt. Gardiner, bound from Jamaica to London, foundered 150 Leagues from the Land's End. The Crew was taken up by a French East-India-man, and carried into Port Lewis in France.

By a private Letter from Boston in New-England, dated May 12, we learn, that Capt. Soaper, from North-Carolina, was arrived there, who in his Passage, Six Leagues to the Eastward of Cape Natteras, met with Capt. Welch, his Mate, and four Men, in a Boat. They were bound from Maryland to Antigua, in a Sloop, but meeting with bad Weather, the Sloop's side beat in and sunk. The Crew then took the Boat, and had been two Days rowing, in Order to find Land. Capt. Soaper landed them at Boston.

From St. Kitt's, by Letters of the 20th of June, we hear that they have had a very great Drought, and that the People are very sickly; that their Crops of Sugar are so very bad, that it is thought the Produce of the whole Island will not amount to above 3000 Hogsheads, whereas many Years they have exported above 12,000.

By Letters from New England we hear, that the Navigation of the Bay of Honduras is very safe, there being 17 Pettiaguers of Muscato Men continually cruising about the Coast, so that the Spaniards dare not now molest it.

On Friday last Week the Assizes ended at Rochester for the County of Kent, when Margaret Wilks received Sentence of Death for the Murder of Lydia Fagg, Daughter of Mr. Tho. Fagg of Dover, by throwing her into the Sea.

We hear from Hertford, that on Monday, Wells and the other, for robbing on the Highway, were both executed: They own'd the Crime for which they suffered, and both died very penitent.

On Saturday the Assizes ended at Bedford, which proved a Maiden one. Hugh Montgomery was tried for enlisting one Willis, the Son of a Farmer at Barford near that Place, into the King of Prussia's Service, and found guilty: He was fined 5 l. to suffer three Months Imprisonment, and to find sufficient Security for his Behaviour, or to suffer three Years Imprisonment.

James Woods was tried for robbing a Waggon at Hockley near Dunstable, of a Watch and Goods to the Value of 18 l. but on Account of his Age, being very young, and this his first Crime, he is ordered to be transported. The Prosecutor was his Father-in-law.

Mary Spankeff, of Luton, was indicted for whipping her Apprentice with a Wire Whip, stopping his Mouth with Cloths at the same time, that he should not cry out, and afterwards

salting his Wounds, and was fined 40s. Her Husband has absconded for the same.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 26. On Thursday last Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Esq; late Lord Advocate, having gone through the ordinary Pieces of Trial in Order to qualify him for President of the Court of Session, took his Seat accordingly, on which Occasion he was highly complimented by the Lord Royston, who sat as Preses for the Time; whereupon my Lord President spoke to the following Effect:

'That he could assure their Lordships, he had used no Influence nor Solicitations of any Kind to have the Honour to fill that Chair, nor did he ever desire it to gratify his Ambition: That he thought it his Duty to accept of so important a Trust, in Obedience to the Commands of his Sovereign: That as he was persuaded, that his Succeeding to so great and good a Man as was his Predecessor Sir Hugh Dalrymple, must place him in a very disadvantageous Light, it being natural to compare a Successor to him that went before; the only thing therefore which gave him Encouragement to accept of this Office, was the Hopes of their Lordships Assistance, of which he doubted not he should often stand in Need, being extremely sensible of his own Weakness and Unfitness to discharge so important a Trust; one Thing however he was certain of, that as he had just come from giving his Oath of Office, he again took the Opportunity to declare before God, their Lordships, and all those present, that all times his Judgments should be perfectly agreeable to his sincere Opinion and Conscience at the time he should give them; and concluded by again earnestly begging their Lordships Assistance.'

Edinburgh, July 28. Yesterday the Presbytery deprived a young Gentleman of his Licence to preach, for his conducting a private Amour with too little Secrecy, which Sentence he received with great Resignation, telling that Reverend Judicature, that Preaching was a Trade he never liked.

Forres, July 21. This Day Duncan Urquhart, younger, of Bursyards, Esq; was elected Member of Parliament for this Borough, Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose, in the room of his Uncle Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, Esq; now Lord President of the Session.

IRELAND.

Londonderry, July 15. This Day our Lord Bishop arrived here in good Health, to the great Joy of all the Citizens: The Mayor and all the Members of the Corporation who live in this City, together with the neighbouring Clergy, and many of the principal Inhabitants, went several Miles to meet his Lordship, and were unanimous in paying him all Manner of Respect, notwithstanding the great Disputes at this time subsisting among the contending Parties in the Corporation.

In a late Account published by a certain News-Writer, it was said, that some Soldiers at Naas committed Acts of great Violence on the Inhabitants of that Town: But the Person who was Author of that scandalous and false Paragraph, should not endeavour to impose on the World, by misrepresenting the Behaviour of the Gentlemen of the Army, when it is well known that for many Years past there hath not been the least Violence or Insult offer'd by them; nor is there in the World a more civilized or better disciplined Army, or any Sett of People more under the Direction of the Civil Magistrates.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

Christopher Webb, Esq; is appointed Equerry to her Majesty.

The Earl of Waldegrave is made a Knight of the Thistle, in the room of the Earl of Orkney, deceased.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Robert Hay, Second Son to the Earl of Kinnoul, is appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

DEATHS.

July 25. At his House in Dean-street, Major Paul Gally.

July 26. At his House at Cottenham, the Rev. Dr. Charles Fleetwood, Archdeacon of Cornwall, Prebendary of Ely, and Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. He was the only Son of the late learned Bishop Fleetwood.

July 27. At Chesherton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Mr. James Ford, Fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge.

August 1. At his House in Scotland-yard, Herbert Price, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Board of Green-cloth.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Heylyn and Robert Rogers, late of Bristol, Merchants and Partners.

Abraham Arnold, of Bartle Bridge, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Lighterman and Chapman.

Edward Greville, late of the City of Bristol, Grocer.

George Alker, of Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, Dealer in Cotton.

William Hoare, late of Haverford West, in the County of Pembroke, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

Edward Buckler, of the City of Bristol, Maltster and Chapman.

PRICES OF STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock 143 1/4. India 174. South Sea 101, without the Dividend. Old Annuity 109 7/8ths, to 110. New Ditto, 109 1/2, to 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity, 105 5/8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 5/8ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 3/4ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds, 4 l. 10 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 17 s. to 17 s. 6 d.

On Thursday, August 4. was Published,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of JULY, 1737.

Containing in particular,

- I. Inquiries into the Value of Tickets in the present Lottery.
 - II. Considerations on the Publick Spirit visible in some late Projects in respect to the publick Frauds.
 - III. An Account of some very odd Robberies, which demonstrate the extraordinary Corruption of the present Age.
 - IV. Melancholy Effects of Holyday-making.
 - V. Memoirs of the late Scotch Enquiry.
 - VI. Account of the Evidence given on that Occasion.
 - VII. Journal of Proceedings in Parliament continued.
 1. The Speeches of Lord H—ke.
 2. Duke of N—le.
 3. Lord B—r.
 4. Mr. P—y, &c.
 - VIII. Marriages, &c.
 - XI. Bills of Mortality.
- Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1s. 6d. Where may be had those for any former Months.

WHEREAS Proposals and Printed Schemes have been delivered out, and Subscriptions taken in, for encouraging and filling some Illegal Sales or Lotteries; in order to caution Adventurers, and to suppress such Undertakings, and to be a Means to bring the Offenders to Justice, the Managers and Directors of the Present Lottery, have thought proper to insert the two following Clauses of an Act of the 8th Year of His late Majesty King George I. Chap. 2. Sect. 36 and 37.

And Whereas, Notwithstanding the Provision already made by several Acts of Parliament, for suppressing and preventing of Unlawful Lotteries, and Offices, and Places, under the Denomination of Sales, and taking or making, Buying or Selling Subscriptions, for the Sale of Chances, or Part of Chances, to arise on Tickets made out in Pursuance of any Act of Parliament for a Publick Lottery, many ill-disposed Persons, with a Design to evade such Laws, have of late presumed, and do daily presume, to erect and set up Offices or Places, under the Denomination of Sales of Houses, Lands, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, and other Things; and also have presumed to make,

print, and publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money by several Persons, amounting in whole to large Sums, to be divided among them the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, and to deliver out Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals, and advertisements thereof are daily published in the common Printed News-Papers, and otherways, which Practices are highly prejudicial to the Publick, and to the Trade of this Kingdom, and tend to defraud His Majesty's Subjects, Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons, who after the 21st Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1721. shall erect, set up, continue, or keep, or shall cause or procure to be erected, continued, or kept, any Office or Place, under the Denomination of Sales of Houses, Lands, Advowsons, Presentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things, for the Improvement of small Sums of Money; or shall sell, or expose to Sale, Houses, Lands, Advowsons, Presentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things, by Way of Lottery, or by Lots, Tickets, Numbers, or Figures, or shall make, print, advertise, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, advertised, or published, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money by several Persons, amounting in the whole to large Sums, to be divided among them by the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery or Lotteries, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, or shall deliver out, or cause to be delivered out, Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals or Schemes, or shall make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any Proposal or Scheme of the Kind or Nature, under any Denomination, Name, or Title whatsoever, and shall be thereof convicted upon the Oath or Oaths of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, by two or more Justices of the Peace of the County, Division, or Liberty where such Offence shall be committed or the Offender shall be found (which Oath such Justices of the Peace shall hereby empowered and required to administer) the Person so convicted, shall for every such Offence, and above any former Penalties inflicted by any former Act or Acts of Parliament, made against any person or persons for unlawful Lotteries, forfeit the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds; one Third Part thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; one other Third Part thereof to the Informer, and the remaining Third Part thereof to the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed, the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of such Justices before whom such Offender shall be convicted, as aforesaid, and shall also for every such Offence, by such Justices be committed to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of one whole Year, and from thence until the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds so forfeited, as aforesaid, shall be fully paid and satisfied: Provided nevertheless, that any Person who shall think himself or herself aggrieved by the Judgment or Determination of Two or more such Justices, in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall have Liberty to appeal to the next Quarter Sessions to be held for the County, City, or Place, where such Judgment or Determination shall be made or given, and that the Judgment to be given by the Justices of the said said next Quarter Sessions shall be final.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons, who after the Time aforesaid, shall be Adventurer or Adventurers in, or shall pay any Money or other Consideration, or any ways contribute unto or upon the Account of any such Sales, Lotteries, Proposals or Schemes aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such Offence double the Sum paid or contributed, to be recovered with Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plea, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, nor any more than countenance shall be allowed, one Moiety thereof of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the other Moiety thereof to the Person or Persons who shall inform against the same.